



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1870

It appears from a published correspondence between General Hancock and Gen. Sherman, that after the death of Gen. Thomas, Gen. Hancock made a request for a removal from his station (the Department of Dakota) to another Department, and to the command of a Military Division, and that this request was refused. In his answer, General Sherman, by direction of the President, said to General Hancock that there was nothing in his relations with the President, or his administration, that would justify his removal. This reference is explained by what is said to have been a disreputable action of General Hancock towards General Grant several years ago. About the time of the late "Proclamation" acts, differences arose between Gen. Grant and Gen. Hancock, and it is now charged that the latter, at a party, turned his back upon Gen. Grant, and afterwards in conversations used disrespectful language about him, &c.

The Senate, as already stated, after a session which lasted all Friday night, passed on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Stewart's bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 42 yeas—8 nays. It was substituted for the House bill on the same subject having been variously amended, in its "progress." It now goes to the House for action there. Mr. Thurman, just previous to its passage, declared that it was a bill "which shocked every principle of free government."

Senator Morton, in one of his recent speeches, said, in advocating the bill of "pains and penalties" that "the war was not over." To which the Richmond Whig replies, that the war has been over ever since the surrender at Appomattox, so far as the fighting men are concerned, but with mere partisan politicians, like Mr. Morton, it will never be at an end so long as they can make it subserve party or personal ends.

Preparations are being made at all the Virginia Springs to open their establishments early this season—some, by the first of June. The best time for the Lowlanders of Virginia to visit the Springs, is, however, later in the summer or early in the fall.

The Senate adjourned, on Saturday morning last, until to day. The House of Representatives from and after to day is to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., and adjourn at 5 p. m.

A new theatre and Opera House is to be erected in Baltimore. Mr. Jos. Jefferson, the well known actor, is to be one of the Directors.

The old fashioned but sensible gingham sun-bonnet will, it is said, be all the go this summer at the fashionable watering places.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—On Saturday, the Emperor met the legislative bodies in solemn assembly in the Hall of State and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the Plebiscite.

His Majesty with the Empress and Prince Imperial were greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrations of enthusiasm. The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the legislative bodies on the presentation of the result of the vote on the Plebiscite:

Sirs:—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me for the fourth time in twenty years the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change incessantly, nevertheless accomplishes its purpose always. It has for its guides its traditions, the certainty of its instincts, and the fidelity of its sympathies. The Plebiscite had for its sole object the ratification by the people of constitutional reform; but amid conflicts of opinions, and in the struggle with its opponents, its purpose became greater. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of our institutions have made a question between the empire and revolution, but the nation has settled the question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To day the Empire is strong, but it will show its strength by its moderation. My Government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness. It will not deviate from the line marked for it respecting all the rights of its subjects. It will protect them all, and all their interests, without thought of dissenting votes or hostile manoeuvres. But it will also cause the national will to be respected, and will hold it above all controversy. Freed from constitutional questions which have kept them apart, its best spirits will now have but one purpose, namely, to rally around the Constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften asperities of partisan passion, to preserve social interests from the contagion of false doctrines, and to augment by all lawful means the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the Code ameliorations in favor of the agricultural interests and to develop public works. We shall give our time to the reduction and the best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme, which, if realized, will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851 and 1852 reaffirm your powers, and give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever may we be fearless of the future, and those who oppose the progressive march of the regime, which a great people founded amid travail, and which is thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty.

Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, has vetoed a resolution inviting the New York Seventh Regiment to visit that city, on the ground that the regiment is entertained it should be at private cost.

A Bengalee archaeologist has discovered that the chignon, "one third larger than the head," was in vogue in the East hundreds of years ago. We travel in a circle.

Much excitement still prevails in San Francisco about the silver mines of New Mexico, which are said to be the richest in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Thirty U. S. soldiers of the Sapper Corps deserted in a body from West Point, on Thursday, after receiving their month's pay. They were disgusted at the harsh treatment received from their sergeant. A reward of \$50 each is offered by the Government for their recapture, and a large number of the citizens at West Point have joined a few troops in their pursuit.

A remarkable disease is prevailing in Paterson, New Jersey, exciting much alarm. The patient exhibits, says the New York Post, symptoms of scarlatina, but with extraordinary malignity. Gangrenous ulceration supervenes, perforating the neck in various places, and after death the body speedily assumes the appearance of active decomposition.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to republicans in Congress defending himself from charges of having used improper means to influence the vote of Senators on the Georgia question, characterizing all the charges against him as slanders, and denouncing Joshua Hill, Senator elect from Georgia, for being the originator of most of them.

An amendment has been sent to the United States Senate by John Warren, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, praying for redress for alleged imprisonment and ill-treatment during two years by the Government of Great Britain. He professes to be very disinterested and energetic in his patriotism.

The report of the Committee on Reconstruction occupied the attention of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia on Saturday. It recommends that the geographical boundaries of Presbyteries be defined, enlarged, and that the formation of small ones be discouraged.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville on Saturday was engaged mainly with preparatory subjects of detail. The Committee on Publications reported that there was printed during the past year nearly thirteen million pages of matter.

The land sales of the Union Pacific railroad are now averaging nearly forty thousand dollars a month. The total sales to date amount to about eight hundred thousand dollars. The average per acre is about four dollars and a half.

The question of the election of two additional Bishops occupied the attention of the Methodist Conference in Memphis on Saturday. It finally passed, granting one, for whom a vote was taken, but no election made.

It is said that a number of laborers on the Kansas Pacific Railroad have refused to work unless they are supplied with arms for defence against the Indians. From Red River (Canada), it is reported that an Indian outbreak there is imminent.

Three hundred and fifty Collectors of Internal Revenue are in arrears with the Department, thirty of whom will be sued for payment, the amount in all being about \$30,000,000.

A reunion of the Northern and Southern Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church is talked of, and from the appearance of the bodies now in session is considered not improbable.

Advises from San Domingo are that the Central party, which is opposed to annexation with the United States, is becoming more powerful and numerous.

The President is said to decide to remove his family to Long Branch in June, and not wait till Congress adjourns. He will also go there, to reside a short time, next month.

It has been observed in all parts of the country that diseases of the throat and chest have been unusually fatal for several months past.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: The colored people of Richmond are much disturbed by their failure to hear from their brethren who have emigrated to the South to work on railroads and in the cotton fields. They imagine all kinds of dreadful things. The colored churches have taken the matter in hand, and it is proposed to send a commission through the Southern country to discover what is the real fate of the lost tribe that has wandered away!

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Index states that owing to great profits which have been realized, the cultivation of fruit in the vicinity of Norfolk has become almost entirely limited to strawberries. The extensive peach orchards of former years have died out, and no pains taken to replace them. The number of acres in strawberries this season is represented to be about twelve hundred.

The Lynchburg News says that Mr. Barbour, the President of the Lynchburg & Danville R. R., has telegraphed to a gentleman in Lynchburg: "Say to the friends of the Lynchburg & Danville Road they must not be discouraged by the bad luck at Baltimore Tuesday. I have assurances of assistance elsewhere, and will pledge myself to build the road, if reasonably supported by local interest."

Governor Walker will attend the commencement of the Virginia Military Institute, on the Fourth of July.

Foreign News.

The public buildings, churches, cafes and some private houses in Paris were illuminated Saturday night in honor of the declaration of the Plebiscite.

The publishers of the Soleil, Revue, L'Appel and Avenir Nationales have been condemned to imprisonment for one month with a fine of one thousand francs, for the publication of a seditious proclamation over the signature of Louis Napoleon.

Gen. Saldaña, the new Prime Minister of Portugal has addressed a note to seven political celebrities, inviting them to places in the new Cabinet. The sessions of the Cortes have been closed by his order. The principal towns have been closed by his order. The principal towns have been closed by his order.

The new list of members of the Ecumenical Council places the number at 973. Many, however, have come home, leaving proxies in favor of the dogma of infallibility. French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents. A pamphlet has appeared at Rome denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope. It is supposed to have been written by the Bishop of St. Eusebio, and produces an extraordinary sensation. The close of the discussion is fixed for 20th of June, the date of the next General Congress.

It is reported that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution, and now consents to accept the crown of Spain. This, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government is meanwhile unabated.

In the Prussian Reichsrath the Government has accepted the proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment, excepting in cases of high treason and assassination. The Bavarian Chamber by a vote of 76 to 67, has rejected the bill abolishing the death penalty.

The Lower House in Holland has passed a bill abolishing the death penalty.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, May 21.—In the Senate, to-day, bills were introduced to provide for the care and preservation of the books and papers of county surveyors; to amend the act in regard to the adjustment of Confederate contracts passed in March 1861; amending the charter of the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad Company; incorporating the Edenton and Norfolk Railroad Company; authorizing the election of certain officers in the town of Leesburg, on the fourth Thursday in May, and to confirm the powers and rights granted by the charter of said town—(ordered to be engrossed.)

The bill fixing the salary of the Attorney General at \$2,000 per annum, was passed. The Atlantic and Alleghany Railroad bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Norfolk and European Steamship bill was passed. The report of the committee declaring it expedient to legislate upon the question of securing to married women all property held by them prior to marriage, &c., was agreed to on 15, yeas 8, nays 8.

The bill to amend the act to promote and encourage immigration into the State was defeated.

Bills amending the 22nd section of the 37th chapter and the 10th section of chapter 208 of the code of 1860, were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to prevent the sale of property until the Legislature shall pass an act carrying out the Homestead clause of the constitution, was laid over.

The House bill to incorporate the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company authorizing the construction of a railroad from Aldie to a point on the A. & O. R. R. equidistant between the Chain Bridge and Alexandria, thence to some point on the Potomac, was amended and passed.

In the House of Delegates bills were reported amending the 5th chapter of the code so as to make its provisions conform to the new constitution; to protect the oyster beds in the waters of the State; authorizing the Superintendent of public buildings to have the hall of the House of Delegates and the executive chambers refitted; conferring judicial powers on mayors of towns having less than 5,000 inhabitants; incorporating the town of Goodson, Washington county; for the relief of the sheriff of Richmond county and his sureties, with amendments; amending the code of 1860 so as to make it conform to the new constitution; to amend the act relating to fences and the protection of crops, passed in 1866.

A motion that hereafter no member be allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes at a time on any subject, was taken up.

The bill to exempt homesteads from sale for debt as amended by the Senate, was taken up and some of the amendments disagreed to, among them, the one authorizing the head of the family and wife to waive right by a note of obligation. The bill was sent back to the Senate.

The bill for the assessment of taxes was then discussed until the hour of adjournment.

On Monday and thereafter until otherwise ordered the House will hold two sessions a day. The Radicals of the city have nominated a full ticket for municipal officers, with Chaboon for Mayor and L. H. Chandler for Common-wealth's Attorney.

The bill providing for the election of justices of the peace and constables in Alexandria has passed the House and will be signed before election day.

Notes from Richmond.

[FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

RICHMOND, May 22.—The weather for the past few days has been exceedingly warm, the mercury in the thermometer indicating 84, 85 and 86 in the shade—of course every body is looking for a cool spot and "bad stores" and "bad stores" are in great demand. The atmosphere is warm, there is, just now, a considerable exhalation, politically, going on, and politics and perspiration running high. The rival candidates for Mayor, Edlyson and Chaboon, who have been contending for the supremacy, since the civil has superseded the military authority, are now before the people and it remains to be seen if he who endured so much and hazarded so much to vindicate the supremacy of the laws of the State, will receive a just recompense at the hands of his fellow-citizens, or whether another, whose political course has brought him in direct conflict with the wishes of law and order, shall be elevated to power by the votes of the deluded, who are by leagues and odds, still kept in moral slavery. When the registry is reopened it is hoped that the name of no conservative will be omitted, not only here but throughout the State, and that on election day there will be no falling off in the conservative vote. Now or never must the work of redemption begin—a victory now and the State is safe—defeat, and all may be lost!

Notwithstanding the slim attendance of members, there frequently being a bare quorum, the Legislature has been at work and last week the Senate cleared off its calendar and is ready for the tax bill as soon as it shall have passed the House. While there may be complaint in some quarters of tardiness, yet when it is remembered that after the adoption of the Constitution of 49 the Legislature was in session eleven months—when there were no enabling acts to pass, no new fangled notions and novel features to contend with, it will be seen that the present body is doing very well; to be sure if some method could be devised, by which at tendance could be enforced, it would assist legislation very much. The rule adopted by the House, "docting" members for voluntary absence, last week worked to the detriment of one to the extent of \$96. In the Senate there is a member who draws his pay daily and then quits, while in the House, until last week, the State was put to the expense of "a call" sometimes twice a day, in order to keep together a quorum. Such things should not be and a remedy ought to be applied. If there could be a full attendance all the business now to be done could be finished by the 15th of June and the Legislature adjourn until the next regular session as it is, the continuation of the present session is indefinite. FAIRFAX.

FRENCH CHINA.

Just received a fine assortment of Gold Brand and Plain White French China Dinner and Tea Sets of the celebrated manufacture of Harland & Co., Limoges, bought at the recent trade sales in New York at low prices, and will be sold cheap for cash.

mh 12-3m E. J. MILLER, 65 King st.

(Lynchburg Washingtonian copy.)

JUST RECEIVED.

All the latest styles of HATS FOR SPRING. A LARGES STOCK OF SILK HATS.

AL JOHN A. ARNOLD'S, The Live Hatter, 129 King st.

CARBOLATE OF LIME.

We have on hand a supply of the above excellent disinfectant.

It is also highly recommended for instantly dispersing Bats, Mice, Roaches, &c. For sale by

E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

600 lbs celebrated "ROUND TOP" HYDRAULIC CEMENT, warranted pure, in store and for sale by

SAM'L HARTLEY, 13 Union street.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

JOHN KID GLOVES! SYSTEME ALEXANDER

KID GLOVES! Large lot of Kid Gloves of the above makes; all sizes and shades in store and for sale cheap.

my 3 C. C. BERRY, 72 King st.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

As an item published in your paper a few days ago concerning the "mercury contained in dental plates made of India Rubber," has attracted some attention, I beg leave to offer a few statements with regard to the same, to relieve the minds of the very large class of persons in this community who have been unfortunate enough to lose the organs provided for them by nature, and who being dependent on the dentist for substitutes, have been furnished with teeth mounted on plates made of India Rubber. I say "the very large class," for it is doubtless true that nine tenths of those wearing artificial substitutes for the natural teeth have rubber plates.

The mercury so-called, is not mercury in fact, any more than cider is vinegar, or starch is sugar, for while it is a compound of mercury, yet any chemist knows that the poisonous qualities of many simple bodies are altered or rendered inert by chemical manipulation. "Vermilion" is the preparation necessarily used by the manufacturers of India Rubber to give that article the ordinary red tint. This is the "sulphuret of mercury," "Hg. S." containing equivalent proportions of mercury and sulphur, an insoluble compound under ordinary circumstances. The quantity used in an ordinary set of teeth is from 30 to 60 grains, about one fourth or one fifth of the bulk of the plate. This is combined with the rubber, while the latter is in a plastic condition, and the compound hardened by the dentist as it is worked up by him. When thus hardened the result is a product known as "Vulcanite" is a firm, tough substance, familiar to the public in another form and color, as used in handles for knives, combs and the thousand uses to which this very extraordinary and most useful article is devoted.

We have then in a rubber dental plate, about on an average 45 grains of sulphuret of mercury firmly combined with rubber, in such a form that it cannot be reduced to the metallic or soluble condition, except by a degree of heat sufficient to sublime the mercury, (which takes place at 662 degrees F., and this of course could not occur in the mouth, where it is remembered that water boils at 212° F.) No other change can occur but this, and this leaves but one other source of danger of mercurial poisoning, and that would be from the wearing away of the plate and the consequent swallowing of the particles thus worn off. As these plates last for from ten to fifteen years and they do not wear out, but fail from some molecular change in the rubber, it will be apparent that this danger is not great. I have repeatedly examined rubber plates that have been worn for a year, and found the original polish not worn off.

I trust that what I have thus hastily written will put at ease some who have fancied themselves in danger of being poisoned—a danger altogether in the imagination, or invented by interested parties. The fact that each couple of thousands of persons of various ages and sexes have been wearing such plates for years, with comfort, is a sufficient answer to this question of poisoning.

I may be amiss by the way to add, that a great many good people really do not know that they are taking mercury when they take, and blue pills, calomel and the like are swallowed under high sounding names very often, while the good lady who prescribes Ayer's pills or S.S.'s thinks these are harmless vegetable compounds, it is perhaps as well, for physicians know that mercury is yet as it was named long years ago, "the strong man among remedies."

J. B. HOBKINS.

RAILROADS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond correspondent of the Peters Index says: From this Legislature the following companies are asking or have obtained acts of incorporation at this session: Frederickburg & Northern Neck, Danville & Salem, Richmond & Coalfield, Richmond & Clifton Forge, Piedmont & Potomac, Rapidanhamack & Potomac, Lynchburg & Clifton Forge, West Point & Hanover Junction, Edenton, N. C. & Norfolk, Va., Atlantic & Alleghany, Shenandoah Valley, Winchester & Luray Valley, Virginia & Maryland, Pittsburg, Pa. & Charleston, S. C. (right of way asked), Alexandria & Fredericksburg, (to incorporation asked).

There are also two consolidation bills, the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio, and that of the Orange & Alexandria & Manassas, and the Lynchburg & Danville railroads.

Besides these there are companies already organized and charters granted to build the following roads: Richmond & Newport News, Richmond & Lynchburg Air Line, Norfolk, Great Western & El Paso, Lynchburg & Danville, Roanoke Valley, Valley Railroad from West Point to Chesapeake Bay, Gordonsville & Fredericksburg, Winchester & Strasburg, Clinch Valley, Virginia & Kentucky.

There are some half dozen other roads proposed, the names of which I have not now at hand—but one is to run down the Eastern shore, another from Buckingham (Courthouse) to Farmville, another from Freville's Depot to Greenspring, another from Beam's Station to Brunswick Courthouse; another from Richmond to Charlottesville (air line); another from Burkeville via New Plymouth, to connect with Norfolk and Great Western. There may be still other roads projected.

Both the President and the Commissioner

of Indian Affairs express the opinion that an Indian war will be provoked by the coming consultation with Red Cloud and the Sioux Chiefs.

PROPOSALS FOR TIES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway Company in Alexandria, Va., up to 3 o'clock p. m. of the 15th day of June, 1870, for the delivery of THIRTY THOUSAND WHITE OAK TIES on the line of said railway between Alexandria and Accotink, to be delivered by the tenth day of September, 1870. For specifications and details apply to LINCOLN & MILLER, LARD, Washington, D. C., or to Hon. REUBEN JOHNSTON, at the office of the Company, or to the subscribers, at Richmond, Va. Dated Alexandria, May 17, 1870.

REUBEN JOHNSTON, W. S. LINCOLN, Directors.

WHITE AND RED STRAW MATTING.

Another supply received this day—one yard, one and a quarter, and one and a half yards wide.

my 23 ROBT. L. WOOD.

LADIES' Hemmed, Tucked, Hemstitched, Corded and Bordered Handkerchiefs, in great variety—very cheap

my 23 ROBERT L. WOOD.

FOR RENT—A large BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, stable, &c. For particulars enquire at No. 58 north Washington street.

my 23-24

ANDREW H. NOTT.

HERBERT S. ASHBY

A. H. NOTT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

CUTLERY.

Plated, Britannia, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware.

Keep constantly on hand Wafers, Toilet Sets, Foot Tubs, Spice and Knife Boxes, Looking Glasses, Fire Irons, Fancy, Clothes and Market Baskets, Travelling Satchels, Table Mats, Napkin Rings, Common Sewing Machines, everything to be found in a household.

Furnishing Store, at 69 King street, Alexandria, Va. jan 31

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

All persons indebted to the city of Alexandria for taxes who have not settled the same, or costs, can do so at my office, No. 12 Royal street, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m., where I will attend to receive them. Unless promptly settled, I am directed to institute proceedings for their immediate collection.

my 1-14 Corporation Attorney.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 60 per cent more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularly:

The invention and use of a centre pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof cases, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning, necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in all portions of the U. S. where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above-mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

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